## REPUDIATED BY CAMPBELL.

Summers Declared to Have Misrepresented His Party.

His Fellow Delegate in the Virginia Convention Speaks in Behalf of Their Constituents - The Arguments on Submission Continued

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.-The constitu tional convention was called to order at noon today. The attendance was considenably smaller than at any time since the body reconvened. The galleries had about one-half their usual quota of spec-tators, while on the floor there were sev-eral vacant seats. Ten Afro-Americans rested their heads on the railing in the western gallery, the speeches not being to

President Goode presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. P. Atkins, of the

West End Christian Church.
President Goode laid before the body a number of memorials in favor of the Quaries and Barbour resolutions restricting the liquer traffic and against sectarian appropriations. The memorials were re-

Mr. Braxton, of Augusta, presented a memorial from the city council of Staun-ton, protesting against the classifying of the cities of the State, whereby that city would be not support to all the city would be put among the cities of the sec-

Delegate Richmond, of Scott, rising to a question of privilege, denied the accuraa question of privilege, defined the accura-cy of a statement in a morning paper which had said that he was opposed to submitting the new constitution to the electorate. The publication was incorrect, as he said that he was in favor of first seeing what was proposed. He favored the Wysor amendment.

Delegate Braxton moved that the convention go into Committee of the Whole, which motion was agreed to, and Mr. Campbell, of Washington County, was

He said that he had no desire to make a speech, but justice to his constituents demanded he should correct the idea that the people of his county were a bad lot. He hoped that such impression was due to the lights before the people of Hichmond. It was not his "purpose to raise from the pool of political demagogy the incendiary utterances on the floor of the convention on yesterday." He extelled his people and "on behalf of the people who had been misrepresented in the convention" he repudiated the statements made yesterday.
Delegate Gordon, of Richmond, fol-

lowed. He was opposed to the long pre-amble, saying that the sovereignty of the people was concentrated in the convention, and he believed that the wisdom of the convention was such that it would provide an instrument that would be a credit to the people. The body was supreme and could ordain a constitution. The time was inopportune, however, in his opinion, for determining the disposi-

tion of the question of submission.

Mr. Waddill, of Henrico, replying to the statement of Delegate Summers that eastern Virginia had produced only peanuts, mesquitoes, and little politicians, said that he was led to think from the remarks of the distinguished statesman from Washington County that he was something of a peanut politician. Mosquitoes, he said, transmitted disease, and he expressed the hope that one of the insects would not in an unguarded moment bite him, lest the poison should lodge in some person who was a stranger to the pernicious views expressed by him. In the waters of eastern Virginia there was a remedy for the malady from which the Washington County member suffered, but he feared that it was too late-fish was recognized as the great brain feed in the

recomized as the great brain food in the world.
Judge Hancock, of Chesterfield, followed. He favored the minority report on the praamble. The piedge made by the Norfolk convention should be respected. Honesty, morality, and justice could not be measured by dollars and cents, and the constitution should be submitted to the full electorate.

Delegate Mcliwaine, of Prince Edward, said he should vote in accord with his own convictions after the deliberations of the body. He snapped his fingers at the flat of the Norfolk convention. The members were as competent to vote the day they convened as at any time.

Mr. Wysor: "Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?"

Mr. Mcliwaine: "No, sir: I don't believe in interruptions. I do not permit interruptions at home, and I won't do it here."

here."

A roar of laughter followed the suppression of Mr. Wysor by the mild-mannered Dr. Mcliwaine, who continued his speech without further interruptions. The Norfolk convention nor the Legislature could bind the body. The members should be free to exercise the God-given right to vote their convictions, not the sentiment of a political party.

The convention at 2 o'clock adjourned.

A vote on the preamble will be taken next Thursday.

#### NEW CENSUS INFORMATION. School, Voting, and Military Ages in

Several States. The Census Bureau yesterday issued a bulletin showing statistics of school, military, and voting ages in the States of New York, North Carolina, New Jersey, and New Mexico for the census year 1960. In New York 12 per cent, in New Jersey 9.6 per cent, and in New Mexico 2.6 per

cent of all persons of school age are for In North Carolina persons of school age are practically all of native birth. In New Jersey and New York the pro-

pertion of colored among persons of school age is small, while in New Mexico this class constitutes 8 per cent, and in North Carolina 34.9 per cent of the whole number of persons of school age. Foreign born males of militia age constitute in New York 34.2 per cent, in New

Jersey 31.8 per cent, and in New Mexico

11.4 per cent of all males of militia age, while in North Carolina the percentage of foreign born of this class is very small. Foreign born males of voting age constitute in New York 38.4 per cent, in New Jersey 35.7 per cent, and in New Mexico 13.8 of all males of voting age, while in North Carolina the potential voters are substantially all of native birth. Among substantially all of native birth. Among males of voting age as a whole there is a considerable proportion of liliterates in both North Carolina and New Mexico, the percentage being 29.4 and 28.5, respectively. In both New York and New Jersey the proportion of illiterate is much less—6.9 per cent in the former and 5.9 per cent in the latter.

cent in the latter.

In New York the foreign born males of In New York the foreign born males of voting age number 83,136 and of these 62,668, or 27.5 per cent are naturalized. Of the 18,161 males of this class in New Jersey, 19,571, or 55.3 per cent are naturalized; of the 7,585 in New Mexico, 2,585, or 67.3 per cent are naturalized, and of the 2,530 in North Carolina 1,468, or 57.5 per cent are naturalized.

Of the whole number of foreign born males of voting age the alien element constitutes 28.7 per cent in New Mexico, 23.5 per cent in New Jersey, 23.4 per cent in New York, and 13.4 per cent in North Carolina.

\*

Look to Your Food. The Perfect Food **GRAPE-NUTS.**  THE WIMBLEDON CUP SHOOT. aptain Martin, of New Jersey, Cap-

tures the Trophy. SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 31.—At the second day's meeting of the Jersey and National Rifle Association honors were di-ided between New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The Empire State marksmen won the inter-club match for the Scheutzen championship; Capt. Wil-iam B. Martin, of the Second Regiment, New Jersey, won the Wimbledon cup, and Massachusetts captured the revolver team match with Troop A. First Brigade; First Troop Pullsakaship second: Troop A. Froop, Philadelphia, second; Troop A. First Brigade, Maryland, third, and Squadron A. of New York, fourth.

The conditions for good scores were not as favorable as those of yesterday. At the o'clock the Wimbledon match was called. It was open to all citizens and residents of the United States, distance, 1,800 yards, thirty shots. The cup was presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America, and has been shot for annually since 1875. The last year cup was won by Lieut. William DeV. Foulke, of Philadelphia, and he was also a contestant this year. Those who shot with military rifles were allowed a handicap over those who used spe-

score up to 135, or two points behind a Capital Martin, the winner. The scores of the others were as follows:

John Corrie, New York, 124; Lieut. W. W. Cookson, Washington, D. C., 129; Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Washington, 129; Robert Byers, New York, 128; George H. Doyle, New York, 128; William F. Leuschner, New York, 123; William DeV. Foulke, Philadelphia, 122; G. B. Young, Washington, 117; Whitiam F. Bull, New Jersey, 116; S. B. Wetterald, Washington, 114; A. E. Perkins, Philadelphia, 118; Capt. W. F. Whittemore, New Jersey, 114; George Daube, New York, 129; John Malcolm, New Jersey, 129; M. C. Gannon, Yew Jersey, 129; W. C. Gannon, Yew Jersey,

Jersey, and the First City Troop, Philadelphia.

Battery A. Light Artiliery of Massachusetts, won handily. The conditions
were ten shots each at 25, 50, and 75
yards, and the Massachusetts boys led
at every stage. The scores follow: Battery A. Light Artillery, Massachusetts,
156: First City Troop, Philadelphia, 568;
Somadron A. New York, 542; Troop A.
First Brigade, 565; Fourth Regiment, New
Jersey, 568; Essex Troop, New Jersey, 674.
While these matches were going on the
Scheutzen team championship was started. The Zattlers of New York, entered
two teams. The scores in the match were
as follows: First team Zattlers, 22; second team Zattlers, 22; Manhattan Riffe
Association, 136; Ralian Riffe Association,
168.

The Pennsylvania team arrived in camp last night, bringing some of the best rifemen of the Keystone State. They have just come from Mount Gretna. The Ohio sharpshooters arrived in camp this afternoon in charge of Col. C. B. Adam, assistant adjutant general of the State. Tomorrow the Canadian Rife Association will arrive. General Spencer has delegated Assistant Adjutant General Freeman, Thomas Cook, of Iowa, and Fost Adjutant Holley, to meet the Canadians in New York and escort them to Sea Girt. With little or no intermission the Irish riflemen practiced all day on the thousand-yard ranger As a compliment to them the New Jersey State Rifle Association, acting on the suggestion made by Governor Voorhees and General Spencer, has arranged an all-comers' match to be shot on September 16. The Irish marksmen will compete in this event. The Pennsylvania team arrived in camp

#### Attempts Murder and Is Captured tion with the police After a Long Chase.

capture for several months past, terrorized the entire neighborhood in the vicinity of Blagden Alley northwest shortly after I o'clock yesterday afternoon, He tried to shoot Jane Newton, colored, and afterward endeavored to kill her brother, Dan Newton, who came to the sistance of his sister.

Pierce is now locked up at the Eighth precinct police station charged with as-sault with intent to kill and with carrying concealed weapons. He was appre hended by Policeman Wright, of that precinct, after a long chase and a stub-

born fight. physique, went into Blagden Alley, where he is well known, yesterday afternoon, and became involved in a quarrel with Jane Newton. Her remarks enraged

noon, and became involved in a quarrel with Jane Newton. Her remarks enraged him and he struck her a terrible blow in the mouth with the butt end of a revolver which felled her to the floor. The woman, however, despite her painful injuries, grappled with her assailant, at the same time crying "Murder." Her screams reached her brother Dan in a nearby house, who immediately ran to the assistance of his sister, whom he saw struggling in the door with the negro.

Before he arrived, however, Pierce managed to free himself from the woman's grasp and stepping back a few paces pulled the trigger of the revolver, which he had pointed directly at the woman's head, but the firearm failed to explode. Seeing her brother approach, Pierce ran down the alley some distance and again pulled the trigger. This time the weapon responded to his finger and a builet whizzed past Newton's head. The enraged negro then fired at the biceding woman lying in the doorway. Then, with a mob of citizens in chase, he fled through the alley out into M Street.

In the meantime the woman had revived somewhat and managed to get to the corner of Seventh and M Streets northwest, where she met Policemen Evans and Fortensy, of the Second precinct, who were just coming off duty. Bleeding profusely from her mouth, she managed between gasps to tell them of the affair. Evans at once ran over to the alley, while Forteney took another course, hoping to head the desperado off.

Policeman Wright, of the Eighth precinct, who lives in that neighborhood, heard the cries of the pursuers and ran hastily out into the street just in time to come the second of the course of the pursuers and ran hastily out into the street just in time to come.

Policeman Wright, of the Eighth preclinct, who lives in that neighborhood,
heard the cries of the pursuers and ran
hastily out into the street just in time to
espy Pierce, with the revolver still in
hand, dashing into a house on Eleventh
Street northwest, near the corner of N
Street.

Pushing through the crowd, the bluecoat ran up the steps of the house within
which the fugitive had disappeared, but
had scarcely mounted the last step when
Pierce himself appeared at the front door.
He attemptes to run down the steps when
Policeman Wright, covering him with his
weapon, knocked him to the ground with
his baton. Assisted by Policeman Evans,
the blue-coat then took charge of Pierce,
and a call was sent in for the Eighth
precinct wagon, which responded and the
negro was taken to that station and confined in a cell.

The Newton woman went to the bosni-

fined in a cell.

The Newton woman went to the hospital, where her injuries, of a painful rather

The Newton woman went to the hospital, where her injuries, of a painful rather than a serious nature, were dressed. She then went to her home.

Owing to the fact that the capture of the man was effected by a policeman attached to the Eighth precinct, the credit of arrest was given to that station, although Foliceman Evans, of the Second precinct, impeded by being in uniform and the number of blocks he ran, arrived when Wright made the capture. In order to give both precincts the credit of the arrest, Pierce was charged at the Second precinct with carrying concealed weapons, while the Eighth precinct authorities charged him with assault and battery with intent to kill.

Edward Pierce, the prisoner, is said to be one of the hardest criminals in the city, and innumerable warrants are said to be awaiting him at the various police stations. He will be given a preliminary hearing in Police Court Monday morning.

## READY FOR DISTRICT DAY.

T.e Commissioners and Their Guests Arrive at Buffalo.

A Pullman Conveys the Official Party to the Pan-American Exposition-The Programme to Be Observed in Honor of the National Capital.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.-The District Commissioners and the party of Wash-ingtonians who came here to celebrate District Day at the Exposition on Tues-day arrived at Buffalo at 8:40 tonight. They were met by Barry Bulkley, and were escorted to their headquarters in the United States Government Building. The Exposition officers will call on the Commissioners Monday, and the latter

will return the call.

The trip from Washington to the Exposition City was made without incident. and the party had a pleasant journey. A large number of Washingtonians are here, and they will participate in the celebration of District Day.

who shot with military rifles were allowed a handicap over those who used special guns. None of the scores was considered good. In the early stage of the match the interest lagged, but toward the old excitement was intense.

Pilvate Casey, of New York, shot remarkably well in the last stage of the match, the had a score of 122 and needed a four to equal Captuln Martin's score, or a five to beat it one point, and win the match. There was a hush as he fired his hast shot. When the disk came up it showed that Casey had made an "outer," or a two. This brought his total score up to 125, or two points behind Captain Martin, the winner. The scores of the others were as follows:

The addition of District Day.

District Commissioners Macfarland and Ross and a representative gathering of official Washingtonian left the celebrative gathering of official Washingtonians left the exhibition at 155 or clock yesterday morning over the Pennsylvania Hallroad for the exhibition at 184 party will visit the Pan-American Exposition comfortably held the delegation en route to the Rainbow City, where the celebration of District Day.

District Commissioners Macfarland and Ross and a representative gathering of official Washingtonian left the cellock yesterday morning over the Pennsylvania Party will visit the Pan-American Exposition comfortably held the delegation en route to the Rainbow City, where the party was met by threatening weather when they after partaking of a hurried early breakfast, started for the Pennsylvania Station the overcast skies were soon berefit of clouds and when their train left the National Capital the air was fresh and bracing and there were prevalent all the indications of a delightful trip and most propitious weather.

The native Commissioners Macfarland Ross and a representative gathering of official Washingtonian left the city at 7.50 clock yesterday morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the exhibition at 150 comfortably held the delegation of the celebration of District Day.

introduction, Hon, John W. Douglass. 

Pan-American Exposition. National anthem, "Star Spangled Banner", Arnold

#### RETIRES ON A PENSION.

Sergeant Marks Bids Farewell to the Police Force.

After having served for the past thirtyfive years as a member of the Metropol tan Police Force of this city, during which time he held the positions of driver, pa-A BAD NEGRO MAKES TROUBLE. trolman, guard at the House of Deten-tion, and sergeant, Henry Marks, last night at 12 o'clock severed his connec

This was caused by the fact that after Edward Pierce, a negro tough whom the police have been vainly endeavoring to tiring board as to his physical condition, he was found untit for further police duty, and was retired on a pension of \$50 a month.

Sergeant Marks was bidden good-byshortly before 12 o'clock roll call night by every man in the Second precinct. Before the appointed hour for leaving arrived, Marks was summoned cinet. into the squad room, where Sergeant his good qualities as a policeman, and closed it by wishing him godspeed. Pre closed if by wishing him gouspeed. Free clinet Detective Evans then made a short address in behalf of the men, all of whom, he stated, were sorry to lose such a good, manly companion, as the old ex-sergeant. After having heard the spesches, each of the men clasped Sergeant Marks by the hand and bid him farewell person-ally.

Sergeant Marks entered upon his duties as a policeman in the year of 1865, being assigned to what is known now as the Fifth precinct, but what was known in the days gone-by as fee Eighth precinct, then under the command of Lieutenant Milutead. He served nearly fitteen years on the "Commons beat, which in those days was considered the toughest locality in the city, and it is said by a number of old policeman, who did duty with him, that he never struck a prisoner during his entire currer as a policeman, in making an arrest. He was considered to be one of the most popular men in the department. Sergeant Marks entered upon his dutle nen in the department. Mr. Marks will spend the remainder of his days at his home in this city, where he has a wife and daughter.

#### WILL APPEAL TO M'KINLEY. Former Chief Clerk Shepard En

Edward V. Shepard left the city on Friday, his destination, it is understood, be ing Canton, where he will endeavor to see the President in regard to his case. Mr. Shepard was recently summarily dismissed from the position of Chief Clerk of the Patent Office because he could no satisfactorily explain the disappearance of \$3.05, which, it is alleged, along with other moneys, had been temporarily in his keep

Mr. Shepard returned the sum involved in the controversy to the Interior Depart ment, but denied that he had appropriat ed the money to his own uses.

#### A DISCREDITED PRETENDER. McKinley's Name Alleged by Mi Knox to Be an Alias.

The Postmaster General has received dently imagines herself to be a trinity omposed of the President of the United States, the Supreme Court, and a rein carnation of Queen Victoria. The letter is as follows:

'Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster Gen eral.

"Bear Sir: I am here in Denver, Col.

"Bease have my mail sent to Denver. I
im England's Queen and the President
ind Supreme Court of the United States.

"Yours very truly.

"MISS MINNIE E. KNOX.

"Lock Box 18, Denver, Col.

"P. S.—I do not like the postmaster and the inspector at Denver and so do not wish you to write to them again. The United States Secret Service is a nuls-ance in the Postoffice Ruliding in Den-ver. They are not the Government. Mr. William McKinley's right name is 'Bar-ber'."

Miss Knox, who for some time past ha wines know, who to some past me variety of great interest in postal affairs several days ago wrote a letter to the several days ago wrote a letter to the Third Assistant Postmaster General requesting that he send her a full set of the issue of Pan-American postage stamps and claiming ownership of the railitead train from which the picture of

# KRETOL

The growing demand for KRETOL during the past four weeks has resulted in largely increased sales of the various preparations of KRETOL, as well as KRETOL in its concentrated form. In the District of Columbia the sales have increased one thousand per cent. The demand for KRETOL at seaside resorts has been remarkable, and next year, it is safe to say, it will be the greatest selling product found. First-class newspaper advertising, which has called the public attention to the extraordinary merits of KRETOL, is largely responsifor the great and ever-increasing demand. Once you study the power and influence of KRETOL you will see the wide range of usefulness to which it is applied with perfect safety. Remember, that it is non-poisonous and harmless to handle. We mention below a few of its many uses.

# KRETOL for the person.

Crude, or concentrated, KRETOL is exceedingly efficacious in cases of cuts, scalds, burns, or bruises, It is the greatest antiseptic known. Use a little in the bath always.

Use refined KRETOL for the teeth, as a gargle for sore throat, and to bathe the face and neck-it will soften the skin and improve the complexion.

Use the KRETOL Medicated Soap-the finest soap in the world-for eruptions of the skin, prickly heat, and as a shampoo for the bair. It is an infallible antiseptic; can be used with great success in cases of skin diseases or ulcer.

The KRETOL KOLD KREAM can be recommended to anyone; it is made from seven of the best antiseptics known to science, KRETOL forming the most important part in its composition. KRETOL ECZEMA CURE is the best remedy

for eczema ever discovered. Kretol Bath Solution for ladies' private toilet.

# KRETOL for the garden.

KRETOL is quite harmless to plant life, but drives away all insects. Used in a sprayer a solution of one part KRETOL to one hundred parts water will easily rid trees or plants of insect pests.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia could have annihilated the entire caterpillar scourge at a very small cost by spraying the trees with

# KRETOL for the house.

Crude KRETOL is the most powerful disinfectant there is, and being non-poisonous, non-acid, and having an agreeable and very slight odor, it is very useful about the house. There is nothing like it for disinfecting sinks, cuspidors, garbage cans, and it is simply invaluable in the sickroom.

It will drive away water bugs, vermin, and moths. Carpets may be sprayed with it without injury.

A little KRETOL used in the laundry will help to clean the clothes. Use a weak solution of KRETOL in a "Daisy"

sprayer to sweeten your refrigerator, but be sure to have it weak enough so as not to impart any taste to the food.

It is impossible to enumerate all the uses to which KRETOL can be put with advantage about a home. It can render a house innocuous to disease germs and free it from noxious odors and insect

Its trifling cost is also a strong recommendation.

# KRETOL for live stock.

Concentrated KRETOL, diluted with water, applied to animals will prevent flies from annoying them, will keep fleas from dogs or cats, and used in the henhouse will prevent lice from attacking the

It will prevent sores from bruises and galls made by harness or other causes, and a little put in the water given to poultry will prevent chicken cholera. The cost is infinitesimally small.

NOTE -On and after September 1, 1901, Dr. T. K. Gall-way will be in charge of the medical branch of the Kretol Chemical Company at 1224 F Street northwest, where static, electric, and other appliances will be used in connection with KRETOL for the treatment of throat trouble and catarrh.

# KRETOL is for sale at all first-class drug stores.

The main office is at 1224 F Street, but the Company prefers that all purchases should be made through the drug stores.

## PASSING OF THE DISGUISE.

No More "Old Sleuths" in the Modern Secret Service.

"Getting Close to the Criminal" the Aim of the Detective-Ingratiates Himself With Vicious Classes-The Counterfeiter Very Secretive.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 .- In the Government Secret Service "makeup" ward-robes have gone their way to the oldclothes man, and the wigs and mustachios of the venturesome "agents" now find the limit of their usefulness at masquer-ade balls. The "lynx-eyed" sleuth, whom yellow-covered literature was wont to deture always "hot on the trail," is usually found, these days, quiet and com-posed, behind a roll-top desk in an easy rmchair, with a telephone at one hand and push-belis at the other. Here he transacts most of his work without moving from his seat. He will tell you that stories like Sherlock Holmes, the developent of the police columns in the daily ewspapers, and their devotion of o much space to the rascals and the atchers of rascals have broadened the criminal mind, as well as "educated" the reading public, and "smashed the theory of disguises to smithereens," This has revolutionized the whole business.

William P. Hazen, who has just become the head of a private bureau, after tweny years in the Government service, said oday that agents in running down criminais have to depend for their disguise solely upon their own ability to be "one of them." Oftentimes their careers do ot vary much from the life of a commercial traveler, inasmuch as the of each is to ingrattate himself in the ood will of the tradesman in his particuar field. Decoy letters and judicious use of "the coin" have superseded the bulis-

"The working force of the Secret Service, up to date," said Mr. Hazen, "is picked from all classes in which crime exsts. This includes men and women of all nationalities. Some lead a nomadic exstence over the length and breadth of the country, under assumed names; oth ers do not change their residence or their names. They live the life of the people they hunt; they make them their friends the resorts of those 'wanted' are their resorts; their friends are mutual, and they even share each other's bread. When case is 'made' against a lawbreaker the ecret Service agent has been known to be the first to extend his sympathics to he man whom his wits have placed within reach of the law. Unless it cannot be avoided the Secret Service man does not reveal his identity by testifying for the Sovernment at a trial. That is left for others, for just so soon as the informer gives himself away, from that period beins his usclessness to the Government, and also his danger of being 'removed by friends or members of the family of

the man he has run down. There are those in other walks of life who look down upon the Secret Service agent on account of the work that he erform. They say it is filled with hyporisy and deceit, which they think we nake the calling loathsome to any man of principle; but these well-meaning perons know little of the people that the lovernment is pitted against. Violators of the law lay great sizes on trickery and deceit. To many of them a human ife is of little account, and to match this desperate cunning, nothing has proved to effective as the very same methods." Chief "Tkie, who is now at the head of the Sect \* Service, says that New York maintain. In unenviable pre-eminence it he counterfeiting of coins. "Daring the

"there was less counterfeiting of notes in the United States than during any similar period since the adoption of the present system of currency. The counterfeiting of coin has decreased all over the country, with the notable exception of New York City and vicinity. In that district are made more than 5 per cent of the dangerous all-silver counterfeit coins in circulation in the United States." This opinion is apparently shared by ex-Chief Hazen, who says of the maker of bad money:

opinion is apparently shared by ex-Chief Hazen, who says of the maker of bad money:

"Counterfeiters give the service its hardest triais. The making of the queer will probably never be stopped as long as the system of legal tenger notes exists. Up North here it seems to be done mostly by foreigners, but in the South it is distinctly a habit that seems, like moon shining, to confine itself to families. It is distinctly a habit that seems, like moon shining, to confine itself to families. It is generation to generation. Ment a base generation to generation, the life of a counterfeiter, are caught, convicted, and serve their time. They become confirmed at their illieft trade again, seemingly liter in the power that broke them. Imprisonment does not r am to divert them from their age dulls the eye and nerve, they bring any their children, not only in the trade, again up their children, not only in the trade on the other side. Hatred of Government, is to be generally bred in all of them. "Because a counterfeiter curses the Government, the os not have the seems to be generally bred in all of them." Because a counterfeiter curses the Government, it does not necessarily follow that in his enthusiasm to preach his belief he leaves open a loophole by which he might uncover his occupation. Counterfeiters, on the countary, are the closest they may have they keep to themselves, and they have such a professional jealous; letters, on the courtary, are the closest they may have they keep to themselves, and they have such a professional jealous; letters, on the courtary, are the closest of their kind, that they make no confidence of their kind that they make no confidence of their kind, that they make no confidence of their kind, that they make no confidence of their k sequent exclusiveness, the agent that runs him down is the only one the Government has to go upon the stand to give testimony that will convict. In doing this, he gives himself away to other counterfeiters, and is useless any more in that section of the country. Reliable, trustworthy informers are hard to find."

The largest number of arrests made by the local Secret Service Bureau was during the year of 1985-1987, when Mr. Hazen rounded as M services wanted "the conhe year of 189-189, he year of 189-189, ded up 82 persons "wanted;" the con-cons averaged eighty-two out of every

#### LABOR LEADERS CONFER.

President Mulholland Discusses Metal Workers' Strike With Compers. Henry Mulholland, President of the Inrnational Association of Allied Metal

with having assualted Mary Glass, of 1628. Eleventh Street northwest. Butler, the poljeeman afleges, followed the woman about the P Street market last night, and

Repaired Steamship Sails,

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 31.-The Ameriin line steamship Philadelphia, formerly Manacles about two years ago and afterard salvared by a wrecking company and rebuilt to a certain extent, sailed a certain extent, from here for New York today. She cared ovs. 500 passengers. A great crowd witnessed her departure and gave the big tweive months just closed," he adds, ship an enthusiastic send-off,

Still, one can't help recalling that Shamrock I also was defeated, and that many monarchs who did not have "II" attached to their names had their full share of troubles. But to a superstitious man that is of small importance.—Brooklyn Eagle.

#### PASSING OF THE KISSING BUG. not return until Tuesday. Entirely Disappeared.

What has become of the kissing bug? tinct, or is it of the same class of insects | nated by the anti-Tammany organizations as the locust, which only appears at in- and would rather support the Tammany tervals of several years? Is mankind ticket than Mr. Low. That statement was eternally rid of the romantic bug, or is it made by Mr. Sheehan himself, and he is only lying dormant, ready upon some future occasion to come forth and perform again its amorous function? Certain it is

absolute disbeller in the existence of such an insect, but the pretty maidens with rosy cheeks and resebud mouths, who felt the peculiar sensation of the "kisser," know in their hearts that it did live. Besides, a specimen of the love-making insect has been preserved in the Pield Columbian Musseum of Chicago. It has been carefully embaimed and pacced in the entomological collection. The chief peculiarities of the bug, by which it can be easily distinguished frem all other insects, are the covered back, the oddly shaped tentracles, and the stinging beak. Prof. Chope, curator at the museum,

believes that the bug is extinct. He says
that a species if insect oftens comes into
existence and dies out in the same year.
He buses his belief of its non-existence
upon the fact that the bug is most likely
to appear in very hot weather. Consequently if the bug were in existence the
excessive heat of July would have caused
them to appear in swarms.
Whether extinct or merely dormant
cannot be definitely proved. That must
be left for time to decide. During the
present summer, at least, the bug has
not been seen in this city.
Cleveland naturalists and doctors put
very little faith in the kissing bug, its
past or present state. The majority agree
with the Chicago expert who says the
peculiar insect is extinct, but they go
further and declare that they don't believe it ever existed.—Cleveland Plain
Dealer.

# MAY DROP COLER'S NAME

An Attempt to Compel the Compe troller to Show His Hand.

Must State Whether or Not He Will Take the Tammany Nomin Given Until Wednesday to Make His Decision-A Denial by Sheehan

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.-From a member Twelve it was learned today that Comp-troller Coler would not figure in the list of six mayoralty candidates after next Wednesday, unless he comes out with a square declaration that he will not accept Tammany's nomination for mayor. on Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, who backed Mr. Coler at the meet-ing Thursday night, with Samuel Seaoury, A. J. Boulton, and M. J. Flaherty, is ow satisfied that it would be unwise to leave Mr. Coler's name on the list unless such a declaration is made by him before the Committee of 107 meets. Mr. Flaherty, Mr. Seabury, and Mr. Boulton my that Mr. Coler never had any idea of accepting a Tammany nomination, but their assertions are not accepted as sufcient, in view of the fact that the comptroller has steadily refused to define his

It was said that Mr. Cutting was chiefy instrumental in putting Mr. Coler's name on the list of six. The representatives of the labor element on the commit-tee were for Mr. Coler all along, but it is learned that their efforts would have been port. A declaration from the comptroller is now in order. If he maintains silence till next Wednesday, it will be assumed that he is looking for the Tammany nomination. Mr. Coler is not in town today. and it was said at his office that he would John C. Sheehan is quoted in a morning

paper as saying that no man in authority made the statement published last Thursday that the Greater New York Democcertainly a man "in authority" in the

dechanics, was in the city yesterday to confer with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, concerning the strike of the metal workers at Dayton, Ohio. No statement was given out as to what conclusion was reached at the conference.

It was stated, however, tha, Mr. Gompers will communicate with the officers of the companies involved in the strike relative to the complaints made by the Mcchanics. Association, with a view to the adjustment of the differences.

Accused of Assault.

Samuel Butler, eighteen years of age, was arrested by Policeman Gibsor of the covered by Policeman Gibsor of the covered back, the covered back, the oddly and the strike remaining the covered back, the oddly of the complaints made by the Mcchanics. Association, with a view to the adjustment of the differences.

Accused of Assault.

Samuel Butler, eighteen years of age, was arrested by Policeman Gibsor of the covered back, the oddly shaped tentacles, and the stringing beak. The strike that the osculating insect has ceased to the taked about, and whether it will ever again appear only time will reveal.

Many 'unappropriated blessings' whom the bug would not approach simulate an absolute disbellef in the existence of such at the conference.

Many 'unappropriated blessings' whom the bug would not be assertained, therefore, which ever which was given with the stipulation on the bug which was given with the statement, which was given with the statement, which was given with the stipulation of the Chilzens' Union Committee of the Chilz

nial.

It may be mentioned here that on Thursday night Mr. Sheehan told representatives of the morning papers who questioned him about the statement, that it correctly represented the attitude of his organization. It appears that he had no idea of making a denial till last night Ex-Senator David B, Hill was in towat yesterday, and his presence may have yesterday, and his presence may have had something to do with Mr. Sheehan's

change of base.

Several reporters heard Mr. Sheehan say every word contained in the statement of Thursday, and they say it was not the first time that he had made similar deciarations "in confidence." A Vergennes Bank Dividend.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 31.—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the payment of another 25 per cent dividend to the depositors of the defunct national bank at Vergennes.